calls a weaver's ſhuttle or reed a *ſley*. *To ſley* is to part a twiſt into ſingle fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With graſs like *ſleave* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

SLEAZY. *adj.* [often written *ſleezy*.] Weak; wanting ſubſtance. This ſeems to be of the ſame race with *ſleave*, or from to *ſley*.

SLED. *n. ſ.* [*ſlæd*, Daniſh; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *ſled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *ſled*.] Mounted on a ſled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He ſmote the *ſledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ſleeg, Saxon; *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him ſpying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beſet,
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel, without remorſe,
And on his ſhield like iron *ſledges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful ſmith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardeſt iron ſoon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *ſledge* he can it beat,
And faſhion to what he it liſt apply *Spenſer.*

The uphand *ſledge* is uſed by under workmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom liſt their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Ariſtotle aſcribes it unto the ſwiftneſs of that motion; but it would follow that the quick ſtroak of a light hammer ſhould be of greater efficacy, than any ſofter and more gentle ſtriking of a great *ſledge*. *Wilkin's Mathematical Magick.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled*. See SLED.

In Lancaſhire, they uſe a ſort of *ſledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horſe. *Mort.*

SLEEK. *n. ſ* [*ſleyck*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; gloſſy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and ſuch as ſleep a-nights. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envy!
How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *ſleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,
More *ſleek'd*, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dreſt in flowers,
And that the *ſleek*-hair'd nymphs were ſeen,
To ſeek them ſummer bowers. *Drayton.*

The pureſt paſteboard, with a *ſleek* ſtone rub ſmooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret creſt, and *ſleek* enamel'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow *ſleek*,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *ſleek*,
And then thou kemb'ſt the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *ſleek* her ſkin, ſo faultleſs was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleaſure take
To ſee ſo fair a rival. *Dryden.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb ſmooth and even.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

Gentle my lord, *ſleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to night. *Shakeſp.*

She does *ſleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

A ſheet of well *ſleeked* marble paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

The perſuaſive rhetorick
That *ſleek'd* his tongue, and won ſo much on Eve,
So little here, nay loſt. *Milton.*

A cruiſe of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold,
Odour divine! whoſe ſoft refreſhing ſtreams
Sleek the ſmooth ſkin, and ſcent the ſnowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEEKLY. *adv.* [from *ſleek*.] Smoothly; gloſſily.

Let their heads be *ſleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats bruſh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Gothick; ſleepan, Saxon; *ſlaapen*, Dutch.]

1. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I ſhall *ſleep* out; the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe *ſleep*, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy;
But thoſe that *ſleep*, and think not on their ſins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, ſhoulders, ſides, and ſhins.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

If the man be poor, thou ſhalt not *ſleep* with his pledge. *Exod.*

Sleep on now, and take your reſt; behold the hour is at hand. *Matth.* xxvi. 45.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are aſleep:
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie,
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them *ſleep*, let them *ſleep* on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never *ſleep* in night. *Croſhaw.*

Thoſe who at any time *ſleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours buſy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to be motionleſs.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chines of beef ere thou *ſleep* in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou mayſt be turned into hob-nails. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

How ſweet the moonlight *ſleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then ſhoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd ſhe ſtops, and *ſleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtleſly.

We *ſleep* over our happineſs, and want to be rouzed into a quick thankful ſenſe of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake.

If we believe that Jeſus died and roſe again, even ſo them alſo which *ſleep* in Jeſus will God bring with him. *1 Theſſ.*

A perſon is ſaid to be dead to us, becauſe we cannot raiſe from the grave; though he only *ſleeps* unto God, who can raiſe from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that ſo long have *ſlept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wiſh'd the *ſleeping* of this buſineſs, never
Deſir'd it to be ſtirr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

SLEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental powers; ſlumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry ſleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *ſleep*; the innocent *ſleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd ſleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief nouriſher in life's feaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour; and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever requiſite to *ſleep*. And for the ſame cauſe, pain and noiſe hinder *ſleep*; and darkneſs furthereth *ſleep*. *Bacon.*

Beaſts that ſleep in winter, as wild bears, during their *ſleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His faſten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *ſleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *ſleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants ſpend the greateſt part of their time in *ſleep*, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or ſome pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep*.]

1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound muſick; come my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon theſe *ſleepers* be. *Shakeſp.*

What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *ſleepers* of the houſe? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In ſome countries, a plant which ſhutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants ſay is a plant that ſleepeth. There be *ſleepers* enow then; for almoſt all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a ſpy taken, and a *ſleeper* ſlain. *Dryden.*

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, nor *ſleeper*, that will diſcipline his ſenſes, and exert his mind: every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *ſleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the preſent time, be by wiſe judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEEPILY. *adv.* [from *ſleepy*.]

1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy caſteth at novelty, than to go on ſafely and *ſleepily* in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in theſe actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *ſleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleepy*.] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulneſs precedes too great *ſleepineſs*, and is the moſt ill boding ſymptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *adj.* [from *ſleep*.] Wanting ſleep.

The field
To labour calls us, now with ſweat impoſ'd,
Though after *ſleepleſs* night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

While penſive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepleſs themſelves to give their readers ſleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſleep*.]

1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring theſe daggers from the place?
They muſt lie there. Go, carry them and ſmear
The *ſleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

She wak'd her *ſleepy* crew,
And riſing haſty, took a ſhort adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep.

We will give you *ſleepy* drinks, that your ſenſes unintelligent of our inſufficience, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let ſuch bethink them, if the *ſleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill. *Milton.*

I ſleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the phyſicians had mingled a *ſleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet*.] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſtning up behind,
Who view, far off, the ſtorm of falling *ſleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *ſleet* and driving ſnow
Obſcure the ſkies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen ſtand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of ſnow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *ſleet*, then ſnow, and ice, and froſt. *Cheyne.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE. *n. ſ.* [ſlip, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes eſpy'd my treaſure,
With *ſleeves* turn'd up, looſe hair, and breaſt enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, meaſure. *Sidney.*

The deep ſmock *ſleeve*, which the Iriſh women uſe, they ſay, was old Spaniſh; and yet that ſhould ſeem rather to be an old Engliſh faſhion: for in armory, the faſhion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing elſe but a *ſleeve*, is faſhioned much like to that *ſleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, uſed to wear their miſtreſs's or love's *ſleeve* upon their arms; ſir Launcelot wore the *ſleeve* of the fair maid of Aſteloth in a tourney. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your *ſleeve* unbutton'd, your ſhoe untied, demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*

You would think a ſmock a ſhe-angel, he ſo chants to the *ſleeve*-band, and the work about the ſquare on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *ſleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *ſleeves* the ſame. *Dryden.*

2. *Sleeve*, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk, which is by ſome very probably ſuppoſed to be its meaning in the following paſſage. [See SLEAVE.]

Methought I heard a voice cry, ſleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder ſleep; the innocent ſleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *ſleeve* of care,
The birth of each day's life *Shakeſpeare.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over; which ſeems to be the ſenſe of *ſleeve* in the proverbial phraſe.

A brace of ſharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *ſleeves*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men know themſelves utterly void of thoſe qualities which the impudent ſycophant aſcribes to them, and in his *ſleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*

John laughed heartily in his *ſleeve* at the pride of the eſquire. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

4. To hang on a *ſleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or ſhould know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to aſk why we ſhould hang our judgment upon the church's *ſleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*Loligo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'VED. *adj.* [from *ſleeve*.] Having ſleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *ſleeve*.]

1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.

His cloaths were ſtrange, though coarſe, and black, tho' bare;
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become tuſſaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on long *ſleeveleſs* coats of home-ſpun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon iſle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *ſleeveleſs* ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. [This ſenſe, of which the word has been long poſſeſſed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveleſs* or *lifeleſs*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to ſuggeſt. Can it come from *ſleeve*, a knot, or *ſkein*, and ſo ſignify *unconnected*, *hanging ill together*? or from *ſleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly abſurd*; fooliſh without palliation?]

This *ſleeveleſs* tale of tranſubſtantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipreſence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for ſending every one of her children on a *ſleeveleſs* errand, as ſhe calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlagd*, cunning, Iſlandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as ſleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but leſs properly, *ſlight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foreſight, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reached by cunning *ſleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red croſs knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though falſe Duelſa it to bar,
Her falſe *ſleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that diſtill'd by magick *ſleights*,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Out ſtept the ample ſize
Of mighty Ajax, huge in ſtrength; to him, Laertes' ſon,
That crafty one as huge in *ſleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not ſo convey
The maſſy ſubſtance of that idol great,
What *ſleight* had ſhe the wardens to betray?
What ſtrength to heave the goddeſs from her ſeat? *Fairf.*

In the wily ſnake
Whatever *ſleights*, none would ſuſpicious mark,
As from his wit, and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel moſt delight,
That leaſt perceive the juggler's *ſleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *ſleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Eſtrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *ſlight*, when the poet does not too groſsly impoſe upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he ſcorns ignoble ſlight,
His honeſt friends preſerve him by a *ſleight*. *Swift.*

SLEINE. *n. ſ.* [This word is apparently miſprinted for *ſeine*.] Is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompaſs a part of the ſea, and draw the ſame on land by two ropes faſtned at its ends, together with ſuch fiſh as lighteth within his precinct. *Carew.*

SLE'NDER. *adj.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roſes buſhing round
About her glow'd; half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of *ſlender* ſtalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape.

What *ſlender* youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes in ſome pleaſant cave. *Milton.*

Beauteous Helen ſhines among the reſt,
Tall, *ſlender*, ſtraight, with all the graces bleſt. *Dryden.*

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